

A NOTE ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF EUCALYPTUS RISDONII
HOOK.F. VAR. ELATA BENTH. TO EUCALYPTUS
DELEGATENSIS R. T. BAKER.

by
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Eucalyptus delegatensis R. T. Baker, *Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.W.* 25:
305-308 pl. XVI (1900).

Eucalyptus risdonii Hook.f. var. *elata* Benth. *Flora Australi-
ensis* 3: 203 (1866).

Eucalyptus tasmanica Blakely, *Key to the Eucalypts*: 225-226
(1934) *quoad nom.*, non descr.

Eucalyptus gigantea Hook.f. *Lond.Journ.Bot.* 6: 479 (1847).

E. risdonii Hook.f. is a small tree or mallee-like shrub restricted to lowland open forest below 150 metres elevation in the south-east of Tasmania. With *E. tenuiramis* Miq., a larger tree of wider distribution, extending to altitudes near 450 metres, it forms the Superspecies *Risdonii* of Pryor and Johnson.

E. risdonii var. *elata* was described by Bentham from material collected by R. Gunn in 1841 from the western shores of Lake St. Clair, central west Tasmania, a locality outside the range of Superspecies *Risdonii* and 300 metres higher. This taxon is listed as a synonym of *E. tenuiramis* by Pryor and Johnson (1971).

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. M. Chippendale who was Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at Herbarium Kewensis, August 1972 to August 1973, I was able to examine photographs of eight sheets of the bulk collection 1095 of Gunn, upon which Bentham based his description. None of the material is assignable to the Superspecies *Risdonii*. Clearly it belongs with material now referred to *E. delegatensis*.

Bentham apparently believed the trees from which the material was collected, at Lake St. Clair, to be convarietal with a species which occurs commonly in the south-east of the State. Willis (1967:134) has shown this latter species to be *E. tenuiramis* Miq., vice *E. tasmanica* Blakely, in part. Present day knowledge indicates that no representatives of the Superspecies *Risdonii* occur within a significant distance of Lake St. Clair.

Nomenclaturally, Blakely based his *E. tasmanica* on Bentham's variety so that the names *E. tasmanica* and *E. delegatensis* refer to one and the same species but the description obviously belongs to the larger forms of *E. risdonii* (*E. tenuiramus*) common in S.E. Tasmania. It is of interest that Blakely did not cite Lake St. Clair as a locality for his *E. tasmanica*.

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REFERENCES

- Pryor, L. D. and L. A. S. Johnson (1971)—A Classification of the Eucalypts. (The Australian National University: Canberra).
 Willis, J. H. (1967)—Systematic Notes on the Indigenous Australian Flora. *Muelleria* 1 (3): 117-163.

A NEW COMBINATION IN FLEMINGIA W. T. AITON (PAPILIONACEAE)

by

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- Flemingia schultzii** (F. Muell.) J. R. Maconochie comb. nov.
Psoralea schultzii F. Muell. in *Fragmenta* 9: 155 (1875).
Flemingia racemosa Domin in *Bibliotheca Botanica* 14 (89):
 230-31 (1926).
Moghania racemosa (Domin) Li in *American J. of Botany* 31:
 277 (1944).

In his original description of *Psoralea schultzii* Mueller cited 457 indicating that he had only seen fragmentary material but considered it to be readily distinguishable from other members of this genus. An examination of the type sheet (MEL 54413) in the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne, shows the collector and locality as "Schultz" and "Port Darwin" respectively. This sheet only has inflorescences and a fragment of a leaf but lacks fruits (F. Mueller noted "fructus mini ignoti"). An examination of the flowers shows that it belongs to *Flemingia* and not *Psoralea* (wings adherent to keel and ovary subsessile). An isotype in the Kew Herbarium, England (Schultz 457) has complete leaves, fruits and flowers (photo seen).

K. Domin (1926) cited F. Schultz 457 and W. Hann 233 and 244 as syntypes of *Flemingia racemosa* Domin.

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